MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
WOOD DUST

Boise Cascade Corporation
P.O. Box 62
Boise, ID 83707-0062
208/384-6168

TRADE NAME Wood Dust (Untreated)

SYNONYMS None

CAS. NO. None

DESCRIPTION

Particles generated by any manual or mechanical cutting or abrasion process performed on wood.

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity	Variable (Dependent on wood species and moisture content.)
Vapor Density	Not Applicable
% Volatiles by Vol	Not Applicable
Melting Point	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not Applicable
Solubility in H_2O (% by Wt.)	Insolubie
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not Applicable
pH	Not Applicable
Appearance and Odor	Light to dark colored granular solid. Color and odor are dependent on the wood species and time since dust was generated.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temperature	Variable (typically 400-500° F)
Explosive Limits in Air	40 grams/m^3 (LEL)
Extinguishing Media	Water, CO_2, Sand
Special Fire-Fighting Procedures	Use water to wet down wood dust to reduce the likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard	Wood dust is a strong to severe explosive hazard if a dust "cloud" contacts an ignition source.

HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

Exposure Limit	ACGIH TLV* TWA - 5.0 mg/m^3 STEL (15 min.) - 10.0 mg/m^3 TWA - 1.0 mg/m^3(certain hardwoods such as beech and oak)
[1]See important footnote below concerning OSHA PELS for wood dust	OSHA PEL: TWA - 15.0 mg/m^3 (total dust); 5.0 mg/m^3 (respirable fraction)

Skin and Eye Contact ..... Wood dust can cause eye irritation. Various species of wood dust can elicit allergic contact dermatitis in sensitized individuals.
Ingestion ..... Not Applicable
Skin Absorption ..... Not known to occur
Inhalation ..... May cause nasal dryness, irritation, and obstruction. Coughing, wheezing, and sneezing; sinusitis and prolonged colds have also been reported.
Chronic Effects ..... Wood dust, depending on species, may cause dermatitis on prolonged, repetitive contact; may cause respiratory sensitization and/or irritation. IARC classifies wood dust as a carcinogen to humans (Group 1). This classification is based primarily on IARC's evaluation of increased risk in the occurrence of adenocarcinomas of the nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses associated with exposure to wood dust. IARC did not find sufficient evidence to associate any other type of cancer with exposure to wood dust.

REACTIVITY DATA

Conditions Contributing to Instability ..... Stable under normal conditions.
Incompatibility ..... Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils. Avoid open flame. Product may ignite at temperatures in excess of 400° F.
Hazardous Decomposition Products ..... Thermal oxidative degredation of wood produces irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including CO, aldehydes, and organic acids.
Conditions Contributing to Polymerization ..... Not Applicable.

PRECAUTIONS AND SAFE HANDLING]

Avoid eye contact.
Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin. Careful bathing and clean clothes are indicated after exposure.
Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of wood dust in the air.
Avoid contact with oxidizing agents and drying oils.
Avoid open flame.

GENERALLY APPLICABLE CONTROL MEASURES

Ventilation: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain healthful working conditions.
Wear goggles or safety glasses. Other protective equipment, such as gloves and approved dust respirators, may be needed, depending upon dust conditions.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST-AID PROCEDURES

Eyes ..... Flush with water to remove dust particles. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Skin ..... If a rash or persistent irritation or dermatitis occur, get medical advice where applicable before returning to work where wood dust is present.
Inhalation ..... Remove to fresh air. If persistent irritation, severe coughing, or breathing difficulties occur, get medical advice before returning to work where wood dust is present.
Ingestion ..... Not applicable.

SPILL/LEAD CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES

Sweep or vacuum spills for recovery or disposal; avoid creating dust conditions. Provide good ventilation where dust conditions may occur. Place recovered wood dust in a container for proper dust disposal.

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[1]In AFL-CIO v. OSHA 965 f. 2d 962 (11th Cir. 1992), the court overturned OSHA's 1989 Air Contaminants Rule, including the specific PELs for wood dust that OSHA had established at that time. THE 1989 PELs WERE: TWA - 5.0 mg/m^3, (ALL SOFT AND HARD WOODS, EXCEPT WESTERN RED CEDAR); WESTERN RED CEDAR: TWA - 2.5 mg/m^3.

Wood dust is now officially regulated as an organic dust under the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) or Inert or Nuisance Dust categories at PELs noted under Health Effects Information Section of this MSDS. However, A NUMBER OF STATES HAVE INCORPORATED PROVISIONS OF THE 1989 STANDARD IN THEIR STATE PLANS. ADDITIONALLY, OSHA HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT MAY CITE COMPANIES UNDER THE OSH ACT GENERAL DUTY CLAUSE UNDER APPROPRIATE CIRCUMSTANCES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE 1989 PELs.